

# THE CHINOOK ADVANCE

Vol. 21

Chinook, Alberta, Thursday, Nov. 25th 1937

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## Miscellaneous News

Miss A. Shier was a Drumheller visitor over the week end.

Miss Donalda MacLean returned from Alsask Friday.

Mr. N. D. Stewart left for Calgary Saturday.

Mr. Lavery, School Inspector visited the Chinook school Tuesday.

Miss Alice Levick left for Alsask Tuesday where she will visit with her parents.

Mr. W. MacLean, of Alsask, visited with his sister last week.

Mr. W. H. Barros, of Binbos, is visiting this week at the home of Mr. J. L. Cooley.

Mr. F. Belmont and three children returned from Calgary Wednesday morning.

TORONTO, Nov. 19th (C. P.)—Western Canada's drouth areas will come into producing again, Hon. James G. Gardiner, Federal minister of agriculture, told the annual banquet of Central Ontario Women's Institutes here last night. "You can't beat the spirit of the western pioneer," he said.

Six hundred members of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada attended the dinner, at which Mr. Mr. Gardiner and Miss Grace Frynsinger, Washington, senior home economics division of the United States department of agriculture were guests of honor.

Only the other day I heard of a man who was packed up with his ticket bought to leave his Saskatchewan farm," said the minister. "He felt only a few drops of rain. He unpacked, cashed in his ticket, he'd get a crop next year. I believe the settlers in the drouth areas have enough spirit, courage and faith to stay with the country."

The Chinook Women's Institute will hold their annual meeting on Wednesday December 1, at the home of Mrs. Cooley.

Pupils in Calgary public schools get some variety this week and next, as 160 Normal school students try their hand for the first time at their chosen profession.

Each student will teach at two schools during the two week period. The program calls for observation in a classroom by the student the first day. Then for the remainder of the week, he teaches a specified lesson and helps the teacher for the rest of the morning.

The students return to the Normal school in the afternoon to have criticism by Normal instructors.

Aylmer Pork & Beans per tin	.13c
Tomato Catsup " "	.15c
WalnutS Fancy halves per lb	.40c
Bakers Bulk Cocoa " "	.15c
Molasses 5 lb tin	.50c
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Ice Cream, Confectionary, Soft Drinks

All Kinds Tobacco

All kinds of Cigarettes

Canned Goods

### MAH BROS.

### Hat Has Two New Paralysis Cases

MEDICINE HAT, Nov. 24

—(Special) The reporting of two new cases of infantile paralysis to the local health office today brought the total that have been treated here to 85. These two are Don Hargraves, 12-year-old boy from Redcliff, and 3 year old James McNully of Medicine Hat.

At present there are five patients still being treated at the General hospital. The other three are a 20 year old girl, Agnes Bunney, formerly of Chinook, a 14-year old boy and a 2-year old girl.

All others that have been treated are in a convalescent stage.

Redcliff, hardest hit of all the towns according to population, has its ninth case of infantile paralysis.

No deaths have been reported there from seasonal scourge, but two or three of the cases have been of a severe nature. A high school girl stricken in September, is still unable to leave her bed.

### CANADA REGAINS FIFTH POSITION IN WORLD TRADE

Totals \$1,638,000,000  
For 1936, Report Shows

OTTAWA, Canada regained fifth position among the trading nations of the world in 1936, it was announced here Tuesday by Trade Minister W. D. Euler. With a total trade of \$1,638,000,000 Canada fell in behind Great Britain, United States, Germany and France.

It was nothing new for Canada to stand fifth among world nations, that position being occupied from 1926 to 1930 and in 1932. Canada dropped to seventh place in 1931, was eighth in 1933 and sixth in 1934 and 1935.

The feature of Canada regaining fifth position has been the increase of exports. In export trade in 1936 Canada stood fourth ahead of France, but in total trade France went ahead of Canada.

The following is the order of the first 12 countries in total trade: Great Britain, United States, Germany, France, Canada, Japan.

Belgium, Netherlands, India, South Africa, Australia, and Argentina.

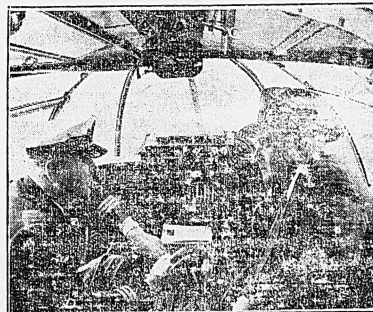
Canada's trade showed a greater recovery during 1936 than world trade generally. Canadian exports totalling \$1,027,902,000 were 22.6 per cent higher than in 1935 while the total exports of 24 leading trading nations, including Canada, were \$15,235,100,000, an increase of only six per cent.

Canadian imports totalled \$635,191,000, an increase of 15 per cent over the previous year while the total imports of the 24 leading nations were \$17,031,515,000, an increase of 10.2 per cent over 1935.

Despite the decline in prices in recent years Canada's total trade reached the highest level since 1930 but it was still \$1,000,000,000 short of the record high level which the year 1920 produced and which was almost equalled in 1928.

In exports all groups of commodities except non-ferrous metals increased in both value and quantity. The decline in non-ferrous metals was due to a drop in non-ferrous gold exports which in turn is explained by the growth of gold mines of gold by the Bank of Canada.

### AIR CHIEF MEETS TRANS-ATLANTIC PILOT



Philip G. Johnson, Vice-President in Charge of Operations, Trans-Canada Air Lines, and Captain A. S. Wilcockson, pilot of the Caledonia the big Imperial Airways flying boat which made the first trans-Atlantic survey flight met recently at the Boucherville air base, Montreal, when the Caledonia was making its second visit to Canada. Former President of United Air Lines, and one of the leaders in the development of aviation on the North American continent, Mr. Johnson was keenly interested in the mechanical details of the big flying boat. He went through the Caledonia under the guidance of its Captain.



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## Japan In China

The atrocities committed, not only upon combatants but upon civilians—men and defenceless women and children alike by the Italians in the recent conquest of Ethiopia, and in the present day by the Japanese in an undeclared war of subterfuge and horror with the Chinese in their vicinity, have aroused wide indignation and protest in the civilized countries of the world.

So widespread is this indignation over the atrociousness and ferocity of the Japanese onslaught in China that the rank and file of the people in such countries as Great Britain, the United States and Canada are searching their minds for feasible and effective steps which might reasonably be taken to bring to a speedy end the terrors of the Sino-Japanese conflict.

Doubtless if some effective measure could be devised to put a stop to this horrible slaughter of innocents in the Orient, without serious danger of precipitating another widespread world war in which their own countries would almost inevitably be involved, the people of these democratic countries would not be slow in urging their governments to take the necessary steps.

But there is real danger of a general debacle if one or two countries should attempt to impose measures which would be really effective in the Far East and it is this knowledge which makes the problem such a difficult one for Statesmen to handle. Undoubtedly the Japanese are fully aware of the complexities of the situation from the viewpoint of the democratic Occidentals and are taking full advantage of the situation.

In the meantime, people on this continent are doing what little they can to voice their righteous indignation by passing resolutions expressive of horror and indignation and by agreeing themselves to impose sanctions in a mild form by way of a boycott of Japanese goods, but the extent to which such measures can have a restraining influence on the conquering Japanese is open to doubt.

While Japan's proclaimed pretext for invasion of Chinese territory is fear of the rise of Communism in a close neighboring country, the real reason is the necessity of finding sources of raw materials and creating markets for rapidly expanding industrialism in a country whose population is growing at the rate of a million a year. In a nutshell, commercial gain is the motive.

But as pointed out by R. T. Barrett in The Fortnightly of London, England, Japan could have achieved these objectives in China without embarking on a militaristic campaign of almost unparalleled ruthlessness if she had attempted to conduct her conquest through diplomatic channels. Stating that Japan had aroused admiration in China by her achievements, Mr. Barrett says that Japan "has many friends in the Republic and could obtain the mineral and railway concessions that she wants if she would abstain from military coercion and work upon the assumption of political equality between the two nations. She could even get, in due time, favorable tariff rates for her goods and be accepted as China's tutor. Her natural advantages in competing for the trade of China would make her commercially irresistible, once she had secured Chinese friendship."

Instead of choosing the civilized method of gaining her goal, however, Japan decided to wrest what she wants from the Chinese by barbaric methods and in so doing is earning for herself, not only the ill will of 400,000,000 Chinese with all that may entail in the years to come, but the aversion of the people of many other countries of the world.

For the time being at least, Japan's resort to arms appears to have brought success. She has already acquired control over a large slice of Chinese territory and her materialistic gain to date is probably enough to far outweigh in her mind any losses which may be sustained as a result of boycotts waged against her merchandise in the Occidental countries. The mental attitude which permits the Japanese to make unprovoked war on a neighboring country and in the fashion in which it is being carried out will probably result in the widespread ill will which she is incurring in other parts of the world being regarded as of no account.

But there is another aspect to the indignation which has been aroused by Japanese aggression and methods in China that is at least encouraging and this is aptly pointed out by Brooks Atkinson, dramatic critic of the New York Times, who stated in a recent article in that newspaper that "the moral standards of internationalism have been steadily improving. In spite of unprovoked conquest for gain is to-day universally condemned. In spite of prevalent forces of evil we are not living in a period that is spiritually dead. When there are no cries of 'shame', the time will have come for lamentation."

## The Spirit Of Optimism

Having Confidence In Your Town Or City Is Important

The spirit of optimism goes a long way with all of us, says the Guelph, Ont., Mercury. To have confidence in the future of the city of your residence, of your Province, and of this nation is of vital importance. There is no room for the joy-killers in business or public life. A nation of pessimists cannot succeed in anything. This is the time to look forward to what shall be, with assurance that the future is largely what we make it, and that spirit will soon be reflected in all industry when it dominates our daily life.

## Plants Imitate Stones

In dry sections of Africa, where no rain falls for a year or more at a time, tiny plants grow and thrive on the rocky, sun-parched soil. By imitating the stones, they are un-molested by birds and beasts. Even the colors of the plants vary, always matching the particular type of surrounding rock.

## Protect Food In War Time

British House Of Commons Told Of Plans For Safeguarding Food

Oliver Stanley, president of the Board of Trade, told the House of Commons that plans for safeguarding and controlling the supply and distribution of foodstuffs in time of war "are being prepared by the food department of the Board of Trade in consultation and co-operation with representatives of food importers, manufacturers and distributors."

Mirrors coated with chromium and aluminum will catch invisible starlight in greater quantities than silvered ones, according to the discovery of two Cornell University physicists.

During summer months, husky steel workers are supplied with salt in granular form and salt tablets; the salt is cooling and the sugar supplies extra energy.

During 1934, British railroads carried 64,000,000 passengers more than the preceding year. 2230

## British Coal Mining

Parliament To Put Through A Bill To Nationalize The Industry

The British Government made public the details of a bill to be submitted to Parliament to nationalize the British coal mining industry.

Under the bill's terms the Government will buy out the present private coal owners for £66,450,000 (\$332,250,000) and all coal in Great Britain will pass into state ownership.

The bill provides for unification of coal royalties on a national basis by the establishment of a new coal commission, replacing the present coal mines reorganization commission.

Any new coal discoveries automatically will come under the control of the commission, which will attempt to reduce the number of coal undertakings and, subject to parliamentary approval, will have the authority to enforce compulsory amalgamation schemes.

Machinery is to be set up for the hearing of consumers' complaints.

The work of assessing the compensation to be paid to individual coalowners out of the £66,450,000 to be set aside for the purchase of royalties is expected to take until July 1, 1942, when ownership will become fully vested in the state.

Coalowners at present number 4,300, but many of their holdings have been worked out.

The coal problem has been outstanding for many years. Under the Baldwin Government the coalowners set £150,000,000 as the price they demanded for their royalties, but they agreed to accept the findings of an arbitration board which was set up. The result was the £66,450,000 figure.

There were many protests against the board's findings. Many hereditary fortunes, such as those of the Duke of Hamilton and the Marquess of Bute, are founded on coal holdings, and the Church of England has been receiving £1370,000 annually from its royalties.

## When You Fall Asleep

Different Parts Of The Brain Go Into Slumber Separately

When you fall asleep, different parts of the brain go into slumber separately, like the successive winding out of lights in a closing office building.

The discovery, made with electrical tests, was reported in Science, the Journal of American Scientists. It was made by Dr. Hallowell Davis and P. A. Davis, of Harvard, and A. L. Loomis, Dr. E. N. Harvey and G. Hobart, of the Loomis Laboratory, Tuxedo, N.Y.

Electroencephalograms—the currents of a few millionths of a volt that flow from the head—were used to test the oncoming of sleep. Peaked electrodes pasted to the head picked up these currents.

The electrodes showed that some parts of the brain "shut down for the night" ahead of others. The shut-down was apparent by a drop in the amount of electrical activity from that part of the brain. The flow became irregular and intermittent.

These electrical changes showed up at the point where the would-be sleeper felt the sensation of "floating." The electrical brains power houses, when deep sleep came, were all reduced to a trickle of electricity.

As far back as 3800 B.C., Babylonians had maps which were based on land surveys and which were used for purposes of taxation.

Scorpions are born fully developed but wrapped up in their egg-envelopes. The mother carefully liberates the young from the membrane.

Georgia, in 1770, passed a law making teaching slaves either to read or write an offense punishable by a fine of \$500 for each offense.

## Farm Problems

Urges Closer Co-operation Between The Agricultural Economies Of Canada And U.S.

Closer co-operation between the agricultural economies of Canada and the United States to provide a higher standard of living for farmers of both countries was proposed at Toronto by Norman Armour, United States minister to Canada, speaking at the opening dinner of the Royal Winter Fair.

"We devote a good deal of time, both you in Canada and we in the United States to discussing the competitive features of our countries' activities in the agricultural world," he said.

"Competitive features, it is true, have developed, although I sometimes doubt their fundamental necessity, but I hope you will agree with me in feeling that despite the current emphasis of competition Canada and the United States have a common heritage in the soil as to suggest closer co-operation for a fuller and richer rural life.

"Much has been done already in both countries to lighten the labor of farm work and to end the physical and cultural isolation of the farm family. . . . The current problem for the farmer is not so much one of isolation as it is of fitting the farmer into the commercial structure of making the farm 'pay' while providing the higher standard of living we have come to regard as essential to a progressive society."

Mr. Armour said it is this farm "business problem" which it is to be hoped the two nations can eventually solve to their common advantage.

"The problem is not necessarily one of large farms or of small farms, or of any special commodity or crop commodities. It is as complex as life itself and in fact is the life of millions of our people on both sides of the border."

He said the United States now has the greatest farm population in its history with farm totals increasing 10 per cent. in the past five years. Prior to the depression the march was from the land to the city but now the tide has turned and never before in the United States has there been such a trend to the land.

## ALICE STEVENS' RECIPES

TRY THESE TASTY BUT INEXPENSIVE DESSERTS

It is health is expensive. In many cases it can be expended by eating proper foods. This does not mean that expensive foods are required. Often the cheaper foods are higher in food value. Milk is one of the best. Fruits are also valuable and appear among the most important fruits.

Fruits are much better than medicines in maintaining healthy bodies. Treat your food as you like to be stored in the cellar take the place of the medicine-cabinet?

Appetizers stimulate the appetite because they require chewing. This increases the flow of the gastric juices in the mouth. This in turn stimulates the flow of the other digestive juices. To have all the digestive juices flowing freely is the secret of good digestion.

Milk and fruits should be used frequently as the basis of desserts. After the heavier main course of the dinner, a light dessert completes a balanced meal. These desserts can be made in a variety of ways and are always popular with the family.

Do you find it difficult to plan the desserts? Would you like to try our additional recipes? Try this recipe and write me for another new dessert recipe. It will be sent you without any charge and I think your family will like it.

## TASTY DESSERT

1 cup flour  
1/2 cup sugar  
1/2 teaspoon salt  
1/2 cup milk  
1/2 cup brown sugar  
Mix the flour, baking powder, salt, sugar, egg and milk. Beat for two minutes. Pour into a shallow pan. Top with apples and sprinkle with cinnamon. Mix butter and brown sugar and spread on top. Sprinkle with spice. Bake in a moderate oven 25 minutes. Serve warm, with plain or whipped cream.

## DUTCH APPLE CAKE

2 to 3 apples  
1/2 cup sugar  
1 tablespoon butter  
1/2 cup cinnamon or nutmeg  
2 cups flour  
4 teaspoons baking powder  
3 tablespoons shortening  
1/2 teaspoon salt  
1/2 cup milk  
Mix the flour, the flour, baking powder and salt. Rub in the shortening. Add the milk. Roll out the dough, dusting with flour. Peel and core the apples. Cut them in thin slices. Press into the dough. Sprinkle with sugar and spice. Bake with butter. Bake.

Readers are invited to write to Alice Stevens' Home Service for free advice on home cooking and household problems. Address letters to Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.



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## Making Success Of Farming

Requires Greater Diversity Of Knowledge Than City Work

The idea that "any fool can farm"—successfully—is in some minds, but it is a tragic myth. The man or woman who hopes to make a success of life in the country districts and on the land must have a greater diversity of knowledge than the person, who makes a success of his or her affairs in urban communities. Indeed, the person who knows little or nothing about land activities is astonished to discover how resourceful even farm children are and the multitude of things they can do before they are well into their teens.

Certainly, if we are to have an expansion of successful farming in this province, the old idea that "any fool can farm" must be driven from the minds of serious in official circles.—Halifax Herald.

## Dousing A Poet

Author Of Gray's "Elegy" Had A Nervous Dread Of Fire

A fire, happily not very serious, at Peterhouse, Cambridge, recalls a story of the poet Gray. Like David Copperfield's aunt, the author of "Elegy" had a nervous dread of fire, and when at Peterhouse, finding his room was on the top floor, he rigged up some iron bars (still to be seen) and kept a rope ladder in readiness for emergencies. Discovering this, some of his fellow-collegers could not let pass such an opportunity for ragging. One night a sudden cry of "Fire! Fire!" caused the poet to rise hastily and scramble down his ladder—to land in a large tub of water placed in readiness by practical jokes. After which it was not surprising that Gray migrated to Pembroke.—Manchester Guardian.

## These Vegetables Travel

Come Back To Be Sold Where They Were Grown

Writing in the London Spectator, Sir William Beach Thomas notes a curious circumstance connected with a "harmless hamlet" with which he is familiar. The hamlet lies on the edge of Bedfordshire.

When the people of the hamlet want vegetables, they go to the greengrocer. The greengrocer gets his supplies from a semi-wholesaler who lives eight miles away and circulates his lorry twice a week. The wholesaler, in turn, gets his vegetables from Covent Garden, and Covent Garden gets a good many of them from Bedfordshire, just beyond the doorstep of the "harmless hamlet."—Vancouver Province.

## Birds Like Old Houses

Birds do not like new houses; there is something about the gleam of them which frightens the birds. Bird houses, set out in the fall, will become sufficiently weathered by spring to suit the feathered tenants. Wrens are especially fussy about avoiding new houses.

The surface temperature of the sun has been estimated at 6,000 degrees Centigrade.

Gold is alloyed with baser metals, but platinum usually is alloyed with a still more precious metal, iridium.

## Arctic Patrol

Eskimos Furnish Much Needed Food To Royal Canadian Mounted Police

A fortunate meeting with a group of Eskimo who were well supplied with meat saved an Arctic patrol of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police from serious hardship. Last winter, it was revealed in the annual report of the force.

The patrol, a comparatively routine one, covered more than 1,000 miles, travelling south from Pond Inlet on the northwest corner of Baffin Island, to Pangnirtung, on the northeast coast of Melville peninsula and back to Pond Inlet by a more westerly route touching Admiralty Bay and Eclipse sound.

On the first few days of the trip deep soft snow made heavy going for the dog teams and, just as the storms which held up progress for two days. Dog feed ran low and the tired animals had to be put on short rations.

One dog had to be shot and another carried on a sled. Caribou tracks were scarce, and only two animals were seen and the party was unable to bag either. An unsuccessful attempt was made to kill seal for the dogs.

However, after three weeks' travelling, when things were looking really bleak, the patrol reached an Eskimo sealing camp on a small island in Foxe basin. Eight Eskimo families were in the camp and they were well supplied with meat so a quantity was purchased for the dogs.

The patrol consisted of Acting Lance Corporal Gray, Special Constable "Koomanipik" and a guide named "Kippomee," with two dog teams. They visited the Eskimo settlements in the district to collect vital statistics and game returns.

## Only Recipe For Peace

Loving Your Neighbor As Yourself

Says Sir Evelyn Wrench  
The Kellogg-Brand Pact, designed to establish amity among nations, failed because world nations were "further advanced than they actually were." Sir Evelyn Wrench, founder of the English Speaking Union, said in an address at Toronto.

"After 25 years of travelling around the world," he told the Ontario Branch of the Union, "I have come to realize that the only way to save humanity is to put into effect the simple doctrine of the Founder of Christianity—love thy neighbor."

"During my travels on this great continent I have often paused to think what a wonderful thing it would be if we could find such brains as those that built the Great San Francisco bridges and showed Canadian railways through the Rocky Mountains, to turn out on the world some political instrument to join the nations of the world."

Mr. Scheerer (about to sing): "What's your favorite air?" Friend (making for door): "Fresh—and plenty of it."

Old motion pictures are sold for the silver which can be recovered from the emulsion on them.

Coal deposits of Alaska are estimated at about 19,000,000,000 tons.



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## WHAT HO!

—By—  
RICHARD CONNELL

By Arrangement With Thomas Allen, Publisher, Toronto.

### CHAPTER II.—Continued

"That picture was painted when she was a bride, just before she left England for America," said Ernest. "The date is on the back."

"1763" read Mr. Sloum. "Well, they sure grew 'em pretty in those days."

He handed the miniature back to Ernest, who wrapped it up and placed it in his suitcase.

"So you're taking her along with you," said Mr. Sloum.

"I always do, wherever I go," Ernest said.

"Ernie," said Mr. Sloum, "you are without doubt the beatifying young fellow that ever wore shoes. If she was your best girl, now, I could understand it. But what percentage is in taking around the picture of a party that joined the angels a hundred years ago, I'll be eternally tried and frizzled if I can see."

"It's just an idea I have," said Ernest, and rejected a pair of cotton socks as unworthy of the pilgrimage.

"See here, Ernie," said Mr. Sloum, "while you're about it, why don't you do this trip in bang-up style? My offer for this place still stands. With five thousand dollars you could see Paris, and Rome, and—Paris."

"But I only want to see England, and only one place in England," said Ernest. "I'm sorry, Mr. Sloum, but I won't sell out. What would I have to come home to?"

"Here's something in that," conceded Mr. Sloum.

"I hate you, you bound," screamed a raucous voice.

Mr. Sloum started, collided with a porcupine, and yelped.

"I'm sorry," said Ernest. "It's only Edwin, the parrot."

"What'll happen to him and the rest of your stock while you're gone?" asked Mr. Sloum.

"I thought Luther might be willing to look after the place while I'm gone."

"For half the profits?" inquired Mr. Sloum.

"Yes."

"Sold."

"But will Luther do it?"

"He will," stated Mr. Sloum, "or he won't be able to sit down till Christmas."

"I've prepared a memorandum," Ernest said, "giving him full instructions about how to take care of the animals and birds, and how to run the place."

"He'll follow it to the letter," Mr. Sloum promised, "or I'll lambaste the brutes off him."

"I leave tonight on the midnight bus," said Ernest.

"Well, good-by," said Mr. Sloum, and good luck. Have fun, and send us a postcard."

They pumped hands, Mr. Sloum disappeared, and Ernest finished his packing. It was not a monumental task. Three shirts, a spare blue tie, two union suits, socks, a pair of gray flannel trousers, the venerable tweed coat, a pair of stout walking shoes, toilet articles, the miniature of Lucy Bingley—these were what would meet the eyes of the British custom inspectors.

Having packed, Ernest said good-by to his friends in the cages and tanks in the pet shop.

He strode past the drug store, ignoring the quips which were flung at him by his habits, ignored the traditional chorus of barking and meowing which issued from the firehouse as he went by, and smiled amiably at the pleasant of Chuck and Joe, who came to the door of the pool room, cue in hand, to ask him if he stuffed rats.

"Certainly. Come round to my ship when I get back," said Ernest.

## PATENTS

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and marched on to the bus depot, arriving at ten forty-four, although his bus did not leave till twelve.

Two acrobats were on the east-bound bus that night, headed for Terre Haute to join a circus.

"Pipe the rub in the blue suit," said one.

The second acrobat surveyed Ernest.

"From where I sit," he said, "it looks like he'd dipped into the laughing-soup."

"It's a bun, or else he's hugg," said his companion.

They were right to this extent: Ernest Bingley was intoxicated, but not because he had imbibed of strong waters. An ecstatic smile was fastened on his face as if it had been stamped there, his eyes were very bright, and he was singing to himself.

"What ho for Merrie England, What ho, what ho, what Ho!"

### CHAPTER III.

They make good days in England. Often enough the weather of that well known little isle has the feel of cold boiled cabbage, the color of aet and is as dank as a hallibut's brow.

It was, however, a golden day, from the top of the basket, when Ernest Bingley swung off a motor-coach in the city, if torpid, village of Penryn, which has been taking a nap in a quiet corner of Somersetshire since before Columbus ever saw a sea.

Ernest's knees wobbled like a day old colts, and before he saw-sea-struck eyes the street undulated like a lazy anaconda, for he was fresh from the boat, having debarked at Liverpool that morning and headed straight for his goal.

His crossing of the fretful Atlantic would have savored more of gay adventure had economy not compelled him to share a cabin with three unventilated deportees, hairy, plummy men, who snored and were sick in shifts as if they were carrying out some sort of grim contract.

Ernest had felt none too chipper himself and had missed the solidity of his native steppes, but the sight of the neat English countryside, lovely now with the russet autumn, and saffron of autumn, put him in high spirits, and entirely compensated him for those eight quishish days when his stomach was emulating the propeller of the liner, and life seemed pale green and grim.

He looked about for a hotel but saw nothing even faintly resembling that spruce, up-to-date hostelry, the New America House back home. But he did spy a sign which had known much wind and rain but on which could be discerned the outlines of a plump white fowl which was laughing at the azure sky. Padded lettering informed him that this was the Sign of the Happy Gander, and that its owners were Jos. Grig & Son.

Ernest and suitcase entered. Behind the bar a gruff tub of a man in shirt-sleeves and blue denim apron was bawling pester mugs to the gayly whistled tune of "Kiss Me Again."

In English novels Ernest had encountered the phrase "merry as a grig" and it had puzzled him. Per haps this was one of the grigs mentioned, although the rest of the expression "in a clergyman's ear" could hardly refer to this particular Grig.

This Grig, whether Jos. or Son Ernest could not divine, did not pounce on him and greet him as brother in the style of Charlie Keple, clerk at the New America House, but beamed on him genially and boomed an interrogative, "Yes, sir?"

"Do you have rooms?" asked Ernest.

"Aye, that we do," said Grig.

"I'd like an inexpensive room for two or three days," said Ernest.

"Five and six," said Grig, "for bed and breakfast. Cool fire, skempe extra."

"I'll take the room," said Ernest, "but I won't need the fire."

Since setting foot on English soil an inner glow had made him feel that he would never need artificial heat again. Besides, skempe was skempe. His assets, at the moment, consisted of thirty-three dollars, and a ticket back to New York.

"You'd be from America, sir?" asked Grig.

"Yes."

"Maybe you know my brother, Orace."

"I'm afraid I never met an Orace Grig," said Ernest. "Where does he live?"

"Peru."

"Peru, Indiana?"

"Peru, Peru."

"Oh, Peru, Peru," said Ernest.

"No, I never happened to meet him."

"Shall I show you to your room, sir?"

"No, I'm going straight to the castle."

"Ah," said Grig, impressed. "Know the family, perhaps."

"Oh, no," disclaimed Ernest. "I just want to see the castle. Aren't

visitors permitted to go through it on certain days?"

"Aye, no they are," replied Grig.

"And this is one of them. But it costs a shilling. They give it to charity."

"On the map it's about three miles," said Ernest.

"Thereabouts," said Grig.

"Can you rent me a horse?"

Grig stared at Ernest.

"A horse, sir?" he exclaimed.

"A horse," repeated Ernest, automatically.

"You'll 'ardly need a horse to go to the castle, sir," he said. "It's an easy walk, and on the pretty side, too."

"I want to ride, said Ernest.

"The barber next door rents bikes."

"No," said Ernest. "I want to go there on a horse."

"I don't see."

"No, no, not a hunter," said Ernest, hastily. "Just a nice, kind, old horse; but he must be white."

Grig rubbed his lowest chin thoughtfully.

"Gentlemen wants a horse," he murmured, partly to himself, "but be gentle and white. Not a hunter. Right?"

"Takes a bit of doing, sir," said Grig.

"Ow about a black 'ack?"

"I don't want to go in a black," said Ernest.

"I must ride a horse."

Grig raised eyebrows like twin mustaches.

"A nack is a horse," he said.

"Mine must be white," said Ernest.

"(To Be Continued, and easy to ride."

### Canada Makes Finer Shoes

National Shoe Retailers Hear About It At Convention

No longer should it be necessary for women to ease their tired feet by slipping shoes off in theatres or under restaurant tables. "Breaking in shoes is a thing of the past," Harry Dublin told the National Shoe Retailers' convention at the Royal York hotel, Toronto.

"A customer now has from 45 to 60 models in each type of shoe from which to choose. Better leather, improved lasts and finer workmanship have produced a better quality of footwear."

Mr. Dublin was positive that Canadian women could secure finer footwear here than in the United States.

"There is a certain satisfaction a woman has in wearing shoes obtained in New York City or Chicago," he said. "It is not fully realized we are more advanced in shoe manufacturing here than in the United States. Dollar by dollar better shoes can be purchased in Canada, and styles are as up to date as elsewhere."

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**LISTEN...**  
on Friday Night  
**"CANADA-1937"**  
IMPERIAL TOBACCO'S  
INSPIRING PROGRAM  
**EVERY FRIDAY NIGHT**  
On a National  
Coast to Coast Network

### The Battle Of Waterloo

Widow Of Soldier Who Served Under Wellington Is Drawing Pension

The battle of Waterloo was fought on the northeast frontier of France 122 years ago, but the widow of a British soldier who served under Wellington is still drawing a pension. And the woman to-day is only 75 years old.

Here's the story of the case: The woman's husband joined as a bugler in 1815 at the age of 16. He served under Wellington in the campaign against Napoleon, and continued in the service at the close of the war.

He lived to a ripe age and when Jan. 4, 1926, another stipulation was that at some time within three years of his death he was engaged in an occupation which would have come under the Pensions Act of 1923, had it been in force in his time.

She qualified under these provisions. And while officials were incredulous, they admitted it was "just possible" to fulfill all the requirements.

The section under which the claim was made has since been amended.

### Workers Are Lucky

They Go Forward Under The Spur Of Daily Needs

Man dreams of liberty, freedom from toil, schemes for more leisure. Most of us are not fit for it. Lucky is the man who is still driven on by necessity. He should be grateful for the whip and spur of the daily needs. He goes forward under it, gets somewhere. Plucky the rich man's son, no better equipped for doing nothing than the rest of us, yet so much more strongly tempted.—London Express.

### Proved Good News

When the phone rang, Mrs. Arthur Wright, Toronto, thought it might be the man who was going to foreclose the mortgage on the Wright home. Maybe it was a bill collector. The husband had been out of work six months. A voice told her she had won a \$1,000 prize for a 24-word endorsement of a cooking ingredient in a continent-wide contest.

Fully one-half of the 700 species of birds in the Philippines are found only in that country.

Lightning was thought to be zig-zag until photography proved that the "corners" were rounded.

### JAPS TAKE PRECAUTIONS



Japanese police are here seen searching Chinese on the Garden Bridge in the Shanghai area. Later they refused to allow Chinese to cross the bridge, claiming that among those attempting to cross was a sniper.

### Guide For Discussion Groups

Questions For National Conference Of Canadian University Students

Intended as a guide for the scores of discussion groups which have been set up in the universities of Canada and are now studying in preparation for the Winnipeg National Conference of University Students, a pamphlet has been issued by the secretary of the National Conference. It was announced by Beverly L. Outen, one of the national secretaries.

The pamphlet contains suggestions, questions and bibliography relating to the general subjects to be discussed at the national conference.

These are: The Student and Canada's Foreign Policy, The Student and Campus Life, The Student and the Control of Society, The Student and Productive Enterprises, The Student and the Church, and The Student and Education.

Some of the questions in the pamphlet which are to be discussed in the conference groups are: What is the function of the modern university? Is a philosophy of life of value to those going out into the modern world? What do you think of the imposition by Canada of the embargo on all war supplies or on all supplies to any aggressor nation, as defined by the present League of Nations? How free should the student press be? What is the field of Christian action today? Should the church be concerned with the psychological treatment of the individual? What is the relationship between the trade union movement and democracy?

Scores of study groups and students in Canadian universities have been meeting regularly for several weeks, preparing themselves for debates at the Winnipeg conference, which is to be held December 27-31.

### A Story About Editors

Schoolboy Gives His Idea Of Their Probable Origin

This story by a school boy appeared in *Certified News*: "I don't know how newspapers got into the world, and I don't believe God does, for He ain't got nothing to say about them in the Bible. I think the editor is the missing link we read of, and stayed in the bushes after the flood, and then came out and wrote the thing up, and has been here ever since. If the

## THE CHINOOK ADVANCE

Published by Mrs. M. C. Nicholson every Thursday afternoon from The Advance Building, Main Street, Chinook, Alberta, and entered in the postoffice as second class mail matter.

The subscription rates to The Advance are \$1.50 per annum in Canada and \$2.00 outside of Canada.

The transient advertising rates—The advance are—display, 40c per inch for first week and 30c for each succeeding week, providing no change is made. For heavy copy positions an extra charge is made for first week. Reading notices, 10c per count line. Legal advertising, 1c per count line for first week and 1c for each succeeding week. Cards thanks, \$1.00.

Advertisements under this heading are charged at the rate of 50c for 5 words or less per week, with 10c for each additional 5 words. Three week for the price of two.

All letters addressed to the editor for insertion in The Advance, must be signed to show bona fides of the writer. Publication in all cases is subject to the judgment of the Publisher. We do not necessarily coincide with views expressed.

### Chinook

#### Beauty Shoppe

Marcel.....50 cts

Reset.....25 cts

Finger wave.....25 cts

" [dried].....35 cts

Shampoo.....25 cts

Mrs. W. Gallagher Prop.



#### CHINOOK UNITED CHURCH

Divine Service is held in the Chinook United Church every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

A very cordial invitation is extended to all to share the inspiration and fellowship of these services.

Strangers and visitors are always welcome.

H. A. Whaley  
Youngstown

#### CHURCH

CHANGE IN CANADIAN NATIONAL R.R. TIME TABLE

No. 9 West bound, passenger,  
1:27 a. m. except Monday.  
3:08 a. m. Effective Sunday

#### The Ladies' Card Club Me

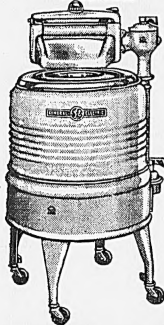
The Ladies' Card Club met at the home of Mrs. Malcolm last week. The honors were shared by Mrs. Robison and Mrs. Mortimer.

Rudy Pfeiffer went to Craile on Tuesday to get his car, which he left there.

Mrs. Garbitt of Oyen is visiting with her sister Mrs. Morre.

## "WASHDAY IS FUN!"

SINCE I GOT MY  
GENERAL ELECTRIC  
WASHER"



BRING washday magic into your home with a new General Electric Washer. Just put your clothes into the tub, touch a switch, and the washer does all the hard work. The exclusive G-E Activator washes the clothes as individual pieces without tangling or braiding. You save time—banish drudgery—and always are sure of a snowy-white wash.

If you are without electric power in your home, a General Electric gas-line-driven washer does the same job as the electric model. See your nearest G-E dealer. 1W-47

**GENERAL ELECTRIC**  
Home Laundry Equipment

G-E BATTERY RADIOS  
priced as low as \$34.75

This attractive 4-tube General Electric Radio is a feature value at \$34.75 (batteries extra). See the complete line of 1938 G-E Magic Tone Radios.



CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC Co. Limited  
CALGARY EDMONTON LETHBRIDGE

## FRIENDLY CIRCLE HELD MEETING

The November meeting of the Friendly Circle was held with Mrs. L. Robinson as hostess. There were 14 ladies present. Mrs. E. C. Pfeiffer was nominated Secretary for the coming year.

The contest was won by Mrs. R. Stewart and Mrs. Youell was the lucky winner of the crocheted dolly.

The December meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. W. S. Lee.

## WEDDING

PITRACK-BKOWNELL

Mrs. Earl Brownell of Plainview, Nebraska, announces the marriage of her daughter Mildred Lucile, to Mr. Alfred Pittrack, of Pierce, Nebraska, Saturday, November 13 at 12 o'clock. Mildred is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Brownell, former residents of Chinook.

# Protect Your Hard-Earned Savings

THROUGHOUT Canada, life insurance policyholders and beneficiaries should realize the menace to their own and the national welfare that lies in extreme and unjust legislation.

These policyholders represent 50 per cent. of the electors—federal and provincial. Through the institution of life insurance, they have so pooled their resources that their collective interest can withstand attacks that would bring financial disaster to the individual.

Despite war, epidemic, panic and depression, life insurance has met every policy obligation promptly and in full.

Despite the financial disturbance of the past six years, it has distributed, and continues to distribute, to its policyholders and beneficiaries, over \$500,000 every working day.

Seventy-five per cent. of this money has been, and continues to be, paid to living policyholders; the balance to beneficiaries.

Life insurance is the greatest co-operative business in Canada. No one doubts its strength and stability. No one questions the prudent and intelligent direction of its affairs.

It is the guardian of the hard-earned savings of 3,500,000 men and women in all walks of life.

Today there are forces in Canada that menace the welfare of these people. These forces would penalize their savings and impair their investments through legislation which cancels public and private debts—regardless of the debtor's ability to pay—and which tends to destroy the ownership of public and private property.

The interests of life insurance policyholders and beneficiaries—as of all other citizens whose savings are invested in one form or another in Canada—demand that promises to pay be observed, when the debtor is able to pay; that hard-earned savings which safeguard the homes and families of the Dominion be protected from unjust legislation.

## Life Insurance



Guardian of Canadian Homes

LF-76

## LOW Winter Excursion Fares

### VANCOUVER - VICTORIA

Tickets on sale daily to MAY 14th, 1938

RETURN LIMIT: First Class, 3 Months; Intermediate and Coach Class, 6 Months

ALSO Specially Reduced FIRST-CLASS Tickets on sale daily

NOVEMBER 15, 1937 to FEBRUARY 28, 1938

Return Limit: APRIL 30, 1938

### WASHINGTON - OREGON - CALIFORNIA

Tickets on sale daily to MAY 14th, 1938, inclusive

### EASTERN CANADA

FIRST CLASS TOURIST-COACH CLASS

Tickets on sale daily DEC. 1, 1937 to JAN. 5, 1938

CHOICE OF ROUTES RETURN LIMIT: 3 Months STOPOVER PRIVILEGES

### CENTRAL UNITED STATES

Tickets on sale daily DEC. 1, 1937 to JAN. 5, 1938, to certain points in MINNESOTA, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA, ILLINOIS, IOWA, SOUTH DAKOTA, and WISCONSIN.

RETURN LIMIT: First Class, 3 Months Also Low Round-trip Coach Class Fares

TRAVEL RAIL—SPEED, COMFORT, SAFETY

Full Information From Any Agent

W. 37-642

**CANADIAN NATIONAL**

## THOROUGHLY

## SATISFYING

# BEER

## IS BEST

A bright, clear, sparkling and delicious beverage, brewed from Alberta's finest barley and the purest of cultured yeast—A THOROUGHLY SATISFYING DRINK on a cool, snappy day.

This Advertisement is Not Inserted by the Alberta Liquor Control Board, or by the Government of the Province of Alberta

## School Fair Assoc Held Meeting

A School Fair meeting was held Saturday, Nov. 20th at 2:00 p.m. to close out the business of the 1937 Fair. The following officers were present namely: Mr. Todd and Miss Otto and—directors Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Cooley, Messrs. Morrell and Connor.

The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted upon the motion of Mrs. Cooley and Mr. Morrell.

Morrell Connor—that the Financial Report be accepted

Carried  
Mesdames Wilson, Cooley—that the Financial Statement be published in the "Advance,"

Carried.  
Mr. Morrell, Mrs. Wilson—that the Annual meeting of the School Fair be held on

January 29th

Carried.

Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Connor—that a letter of appreciation be sent to Mr. E. B. Allen for his work in the School Fair

Carried.

Mr. Morrell—that the meeting adjourn

Madeline Otto

Sec.—Trea

## Unlucky Hunters

ALDERSYDE, Nov. 19th (Special) Two Calgary hunters had an unlucky day last Saturday. They drove down Young's hill to look for game, and to their dismay found they attempted to drive across the river but the ice refused to carry them. They sought the assistance of Dobbin, but the horses refused to go on the ice so the car had to be left safely parked for the night.